

# Topic: Names

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See GitHub issues [#26](#) and [#56](#)

## Summary

Control name by

1. Status: alternative or authorized
2. Rules applied for the construction of the name
3. Source, where the form of the name comes from/that made the rules
4. Source of the name, ie where the name comes from or institution that formed the name → Assertion control for names

## Introduction

Encoding various forms of names is essential for EAC-CPF producers. There are different reasons that make it necessary to encode several names for one entity. Even if the current schema allows encoding all these names, it is not easy to grasp for users. We need to find a method to describe multiple versions and variations of names and define their particular status and legislation.

## Users Requests

1. Qualify authorised and alternative names with each name, not (only) with the rule

### Description

Two or more names of an entity can be grouped within the element `//nameEntryParallel` as long as they are used during the same time (parallel) and with the same status, authorized or alternative. The status is indicated by the child element `//authorizedForm` or `//alternativeForm` which contains the rule(s) or convention(s) to form the name.

Whereas it is useful to group names of entity for a timespan, it is not useful to group them only as authorized or alternative names.

### Example

```
<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
    <preferredForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</preferredForm>
```

```

</nameEntry>
<nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
  <part>International institute of human rights</part>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
  <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
</nameEntry>
<authorizedForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</authorizedForm>
</nameEntryParallel>

```

## Discussion

The element <nameEntryParallel> relates to very specific cataloguing rules in United States, eg the same title in different languages. In Europe, a parallel name might be another, equal name that is used synonymic at the same time, eg abbreviations. In this interpretation, there is no need that all names have the same status as authorised or alternative.<sup>1</sup>

Group two or more names as names and indicate the status, if applicable, with each name entry. Allow users to specify what type of authorized or alternative name a name entry is, if needed. Use an attribute to define the preferred form of a name.

## Proposal

1. Change element name <nameEntryParallel> to bundle together sets of same name, identify one as authorised and rest as alternate.

Whereas a first proposal named the element <nameEntryEquivalent>, as it bundles names that are equivalent, it is more reasonable to follow existing EAS name conventions. Set elements bundle different information in an element and plural elements wrap single elements of the type.

The element name for <nameEntryParallel> is therefore to be named <nameentryset>.

### Example:

```

<nameentryset>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameentryset>

```

- 1.1. Include an attribute @type with the value "parallel" to reflect the US usage.

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<sup>1</sup> See [Austin meeting minutes](#).

The EAC-CPF sub-group already agreed to avoid a second @type attribute, next to @localType. However, @localType seems to be the appropriate attribute, as it is to make the semantics of the element more specific.

So, to reflect the usage of parallel names in North America, the existing optional attribute **@localType** with value “**parallel**” should be used within the wrapper element **<nameentryset>**.

Example:

```
<nameentryset localtype="parallel">
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameentryset>
```

- 1.2. Use existing attribute **@localType** with data type anyURI in **<nameEntry>** as child of **<nameentryset>** to specify the type to indicate what kind of parallel name is used, eg former, translation etc.

Example:

```
<nameentryset localtype="parallel">
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameentryset>
```

2. Use a new optional attribute **@status** for the element **<nameEntry>** with a **closed list** ("authorized" and "alternative") to indicate if a name is authorized or alternative.

Example:

```
<nameentryset>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native"
    status="authorized">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" localtype="translation"
    status="authorized">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="abbreviation"
    status="alternative">
    <part>IIDH</part>
  </nameEntry>
```

</nameentryset>

3. Turn element <preferredForm> into an attribute without running into issues with repeatability.

Use the new optional attribute **@preferredForm** for the element **<nameEntry>** with a **closed list** ("true" and "false") to indicate if a name entry is the preferred form for display.

Example:

```
<nameentryset localType="parallel">
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native"
    status="authorized" preferredForm="true">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation"
    status="authorized" preferredForm="false">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
    localType="abbreviation">
    <part>IIDH</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryEquivalent>
```

- A. Add a new chapter Best Practice to the Tag Library / Documentation
  - Explain the usage of a set of describing elements and attributes with different use cases, e.g. for names, dates, rules, other complex objects.
  - Give best practise examples from EAC-CPF users for the different use cases.
  - Show example encodings, designed or real ones, to clarify the encoding.
  - Provide an ideal example encoding and a short one

## 2. Encode the rules applied for the construction of the name

### Description

To indicate a name as authorized or alternative by using the specific talking element containing the rule/convention (acronym) is not clear for users. Further, there might be a status available, but no rule or convention that established the status.

### Example

```
<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
    <preferredForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</preferredForm>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <authorizedForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</authorizedForm>
</nameEntryParallel>
```

### Proposal

Group two or more names as parallel names and indicate the status, if applicable, with each name entry. Add the rule(s)/convention(s) that form the name, if applicable, to each name entry.

#### A. Make use of attributes to define the rules

1. Use the existing element **<conventionDeclaration>** to declare the rule(s)/convention(s) named in the attribute.

#### Example

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986)
    Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-auteurs
    Notice encodée conformément à la norme internationale de description
    archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
</conventionDeclaration>
```

2. Use **@id** attribute in **<conventionDeclaration>** to provide an option for direct link between described rule and **@rules** attribute.

#### Example

```

<conventionDeclaration id="cdafnor">
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre
      1986) Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de
      collectivités-auteurs Notice encodée conformément à la norme
      internationale de description archivistique contextuelle
      informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
</conventionDeclaration>

```

3. Use the new optional attribute **@target** for the element **<nameEntry>** with data type IDREF to link a name entry to a rules description.

**Attention: the attributes name has to be discussed.**

#### Example

```

<nameentryset>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    rule="AFNOR_Z44-060" target="cdafnor">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    rule="AFNOR_Z44-060" target="cdafnor">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative">
    <part>IIDH</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryParallel>

```

### 3. Identify the name of the institution who has applied the rules

#### Description

A name may have the status *authorized* or *alternative* in combination with the rule. It may also be necessary to identify the institution applying the rule/convention. This is not possible with the current EAC-CPF schema.

#### No example

#### Proposal

Use the existing control element **<conventionDeclaration>** to describe the rule.  
Add elements to the convention declaration that encode institutions.

- A. Make use of existing elements to identify the institutions applying the rule/convention
1. Use the existing element set <maintenanceAgency> as optional, non-repeatable sub-element of <conventionDeclaration> to encode the institution maintaining the rule/convention.

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986)
    Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-auteurs
    Notice encodee conformement à la norme internationale de description
    archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
  <maintenanceAgency>
    <agencyCode>AFNOR</agencyCode>
    <otherAgencyCode localType="inter">afnor</otherAgencyCode>
    <agencyName xml:lang="fr">Association francaise de
normisation</agencyName>
    <descriptiveNote>
      <p xml:lang="eng"
        >Association francaise de normisationis the French
        nation organization for standardization and its International Organization
        for Standardization member body.</p>
    </descriptiveNote>
  </maintenanceAgency>
</conventionDeclaration>
```

2. Use the existing sub-elements //agencyCode and //agencyName from //maintenanceAgency set as optional, non-repeatable sub-elements of <conventionDeclaration> to encode the institution maintaining the rule/convention.

#### Example

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre
    1986) Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-auteurs
    Notice encodee conformement à la norme internationale de description
    archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
  <agencyCode>AFNOR</agencyCode>
  <agencyName xml:lang="fr">Association francaise de
normisation</agencyName>
</conventionDeclaration>
```

#### 4. Encode where the name has come from and based on what source

##### Description

Next to the authorized and officially alternative names, several other names and/or dates for the names might be available and known. It should be possible to encode the source(s) or provenance(s) of this kind of information.

##### Proposal

The requirement to encode the source of specific information within the EAC-CPF instance concerns nearly all (descriptive) elements. As this is discussed in the topic Assertion Description, the overall solution has to be adopted for name at the end.

- A. To be defined Assertion Description must be suitable for names
  - Use names as one example for assertion description and make sure, the solution is suitable for names.